## THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXII, NO. 18.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL.

PHINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, E-monseictors.

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## Selected Miscellany.

Discipline.

The habits of some of the military about here now a want of discipling that is the foregunner of defeat and disaster. They go to private houses and behave in the most insolent manner toward unprotected private families. They demand breakfast, dinner or supper; threaten, bluster and frighten women and children. For all this there is not the smallest excuse or apology. They are amply provided for, and if they are not some official is to blame, and ought to be cashiered. Soldiers who behave in this style will, of course, run at the approach of an enemy. They are fit members of a skedaddling brigade. There has been some improvement, it is thought, in the last few days; still the evil is abated only a little, and it seems to us an easy matter to reform such conduct altogether. There is less excuse for such conduct, inasmuch as they have only to ask a meal's victuals, like gentlemen, to get it anywhere in the vicinity. Not only is the abuse intolerable, but it is a bad symptom. Men under no better discipline are, of course, ready to run ingloriously at sight of an enemy. The insolert puppy who would insult private, unprotected families, is a coward that will not face men in There is another outrage that should be prompt-

ly stopped. Negroes are enticed away from their homes and protected in some of the camps. After all this State has done for the Union cause, it is insufferable that our people are to be robbed by those who are sent for protection; who run away from the enemy and then rob us of our property. It is idle to expect any active help to the Union cause from men subject to such out rages. It is such a protection as Smith and Morgan give the people of this State. Give us back our own soldiers that our State has furnished to put down this rebellion, relieve us of pretended defenders, and we can do better for the Union cause without these bandits than with them. Such practices will never put down this rebe'lion. They strengthen and intensify it every

The civil law of this State must be enforced and respected, unless overruled by some military necessity; and as a mere military question, it is marvelous that a General would allow his camps to be burdened with negroes. A soldier that needs a darkey to wait on him, will never meet successfully one that waits on himself and asks

Finally, we notice that this city is under martial law, but where are its benefits visible? It ought to insure order and sobriety; but these qualities are not found in Louisville In day time, much less at night. Things in shoulder-straps are found reeling drunk and in places not fit to be named. Proper discipline would correct all these evils; and then we could teel a confidence that the business of the military was going on well -Louisville Democrat.

The Democracy Aroused. The Democracy of the country is movingrousing to the importance of the great crasis now upon us. In Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, the Demograts have already spoken through their respective State Conventions, in topes that cannot be mistaken, and other States will soon follow in the same strain. In every loval State they speak the same sentiment of devotion to the Constitution and of determination to conquer all its enemies wherever found. They are sworn by the glorious history of their party, which is identical with the history and prosperity of the coun try-the white man's Eden, till the serpent of abolition entered it-by the memories of the past and their hopes of the future-by their reverence for their ancestors and concern for their own posterity-by their pride as Americans, and their self respect as men-by their love of truth and their hatred of treason in all its forms-by their love of liberty and scorn of oppression-that this country shall be saved-that the Constitution shall be protected and preserved from the base have spent money at a rate that startles the most and cowardly attacks of the Northern abolition-

Let our people take courage. The old fashioned constitutional Democracy is aroused, and the doom of abolitionism and disunionism is written. There is hope ahead. Let us work like men, to send patriotic men to Congress, and to put patriotic men in office, and all may yet be weil. Let us do this, and then, and not till then,

Southern secessionists.

can we hope for a preserved Constitution and a restored Union Go to work, then, friends throughout the north, and let the result of the elections of October and November perclaim to the world that the American people have determined that their country their liberties, and their children's heritage of constitutional privileges shall not be destroyed.

So far, the determination and e-meetness manifested by the loval Democracy are most gratify. ing. The old lion of Democracy is aroused, as when Jefferson was elected President, and the alien and sedition laws indignantly repudiated by the American people. Those condemned laws are again revived, not as laws, but in the form of rescripts and despotic ediens, and the people are emancipation as an absolute necessity for prosecuagain aroused, as of old, and whoever lives to ting this war with any hope of successful termisee and hear their verdict this fall, will learn that nation. The President received the delegation tyranny-New England treason against the rights very cordially. He said the subject pre-ented in of white men-is as heartily scorned and as indignantly spurned as it was when the American not yet made up his mind that he could yet adopt people rose up in their majesty and put down such a policy. He then recounted some of the grasping, centralizing Federalism, and elevated principal objections to emancipation, and said as the great champion and founder of the true Amer ican Democracy to the Presidency. "Like causes produce like results," but, in this case, it will be "more so."-Philadelphia Democratic Leader.

THE DRAFT .- The returns to the Commissioner | about to bid you good night, allow me to say, by from the several counties and the reports from | way of advice, stand by your principles as you are, the War Department as to the condition of the because you are right. These, and these alone, old regiments show that our State will only be if successful, will give peace to the country and called upon for about six thousand more men to insure the perpetuity of the Government. Make fill our quots of troops. The returns will be no bargians nor compromise with either of the published in full in a few days, and in the mean opposing political parties, and if we be defeated, time that number will be considerably reduced, as we may perhaps be, in the coming contest, do as recruiting is still going on. This even—six not be di-heartened, but stand firm and sooner or thousand-will make the per centage very light, later honest men will join you from the other and the draft will not be so terrible after all. A parties enough to give you he victory, and preweek or ten days delay will fill our quota with- serve the Government in its constitutional integ-

Warned by the Past.

In 1840 the Whig party went into convention at Harrisburg and determined that they would elect a President without any party and without any principles. They nominated candidates but adopted no platform. Harrison was a Whig and Tyler was an old Democrat. The arrangement seemed fair. Many honest and patriotic Democrats were deceived by the ruse. Harrison and Tyler were elected an opposition majority was returned to Cougress, and the no party victory was complete. But how did no party work? The Democrats were cheated; the Whigs were cheated, the people were cheated, and the no-

Again in 1848 the Whigs resorted to similar means to secure success. Gen. Taylor had never rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without extra charge.

nothing about party—nothing of the principles which divided parties. He had no friends to reward-no enemies to punish. The era of good feeling by his election was to be restored, and the Government was thereafter to run on as smoothly as a maiden's summer dream. Again Democrats were deceived by specious pretences. Many of the discontented and disappointed Democratic politicians went over to the enemy. Many patriotic Democrats went over with them, thinking to establish a political millenium. No sooner, however, had the new Administration assumed the reins of power than party spirit raged Notices of Pestivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up more fiercely than ever before in the country's history. The ax of the political executioneers at Washington flew up and down with lightning speed, and those who went into office pledged against political proscription, proscribed everybody but their working partisans. The triumph of a party-the Democratic party-in the Congressional elections which succeeded, alone secored the country from the adoption of the most rainous partisan measures. The same year that Taylor was elected a por-

tion of the Democrats of New York, under what they believed a grievous party provocation, abandoned the Democratic party and struck hands with their political enemies. They adopted a platform at Buffalo, and at empted to make use of the anti-slavery elements of the North in accomplishing their purpose. To this day every man who countenanced that detection blushes to acknowledge his part in it. What seemed comaratively harmless at the time, aided in finally plunging the country into civil war ...

Such have been the results of an abandonment of the Democratic party heretotore. Is there any real Democrat who can fail to be warned in this matter by the admonitions of the past? Is there any real Democrat who does not know that to abandon his own party under any pretence is to surrender the control of the Government to evil influences and to endanger its very existence in to renounce the constitutional principles upon which that party is based. It is to yield the helm of the ship to bands unworthy of trust. The first step toward a compromise with our political enemies is a fital step downward. Every Democratic vote withheld from the Democracy, is a vote withheld from the Constitution, the Government, the Union and the laws .- Milwauker News.

At a public meeting in New Hampshire, Sen itor Hale, of that State, is reported to have said: 'I may be ordered to Fort Warren for the exression I am about to make; but I do not hesiate to declare that there is nothing that can par allel the exhibition of ability, vigor and resources shown by the Confederate Government, except he incapacity and imbecility of our own." Senator Hule has not yet been sent to Fort Warren; and will not be. That place is reserved for Democrats, who at some former day may have of fended a Cabinet officer and who are badgered with false charges of disloyalty now.

What is the secret of the contrast between rebel efficiency and governmental helplessness? When the Confederate Government was organzed, the opposition was at once associated in the Administration. Stephens, who ran with Doug as, was made Vice President. A Cabinet of all parties was constructed. When Cabinet officers were proved inefficient, they were dismissed. Laggard Generals were cashiered, de-erters shot, peculators punished. The South was organized on a war basis.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, made up his Cabinet out of the dead wood of the Chicago Convention. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates, were all his rivals and enemies of each other-all lisappointed and rejected men! These worn out oliticians had their followers to provide for, and they fed them upon the plunder of the treasury, upon the spoils of patronage. In the crisis of the first battle of Bull Run, the President was engaged in settling paltry claims of partisans to oost offices; and fourteen mouths later, when Washington was in hourly danger of capture, was busy making up partisan lists of Tax Collectors and Assessors-selecting them upon occasion from the exposed and condemned shoddy con-

One army, at a conjuncture when the fortunes of the whole contest wer dependent upon it, has been sacrificed to political jealousies. Another General, whose name has always been associated with defeat, has been kept in command by the repotism of Cabinet Ministers. All the while the energies of the Government have been directed against the press, or the free discussion of citizens, or to seconding the private revenges and political hates of men who have secretly instigated acquisitions against their neighbors. Never on so great an occosion had an Administration confined itself to such paltry cb-

But did not Mr. Lincoln preface his inaugural oath by the declaration that he considered the decision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the subject of slavery, as not binding upon him; while he felt bound to obey the instructions of the Chicago platform? A stream never rises higher than its fountain, nor an administration

All this while the people have placed in the hands of the President at Washington unlimited resources of men and money, arms, ships, and public credit.

It is customary to say, in excuse for the present state of affairs, that the Confederacy has exhibited unexpected resources. True; but has not the North shown a power and weilth of means equally surprising? We have raised armies such as Europe never equaled, navies which have never been surpassed in extent, or in the and cowardly attacks of the Northern abolition-ists, as well as from the armed attacks of the is not an invention of war-plated ship, monmoth gun, marine ram, aerial telegraph balloon oissance, diving bell, or portoonwhich we have not had No army ever marched, no navy ever sailed, with such pay, or provision,

or armament, as ours. We stood as immeasurably above our adversaries, in resources, on the last day's battle at Buil Run, as a year ago. We are now as far above them as at any time-if we had men in charge of public affairs capable of handling these re sources. There, and there alone, the contrast lies between ourselves and our adversaries - N.

rity forever.

The President on Emancipation. The Rev. Dr. Patton, a distinguished Congregational minister from Chicago, with a few others, waited on the President vesterday, presenting an address on the subject of emancipation, in be half of a large meeting held in Chicago. The address is signed by large numbers of the best and most influential men of all parties. It urges the address lay very near his heart, but he had soon as he could relieve his mind, he should certainly go as far as his petitioners would desire.-Washington dispatches to the Cin. Guzette.

THE ADVICE OF DOUGLAS .- And now, as I am

Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour,

position at this time, I did not expect my name admits: aconvenience, whatever may be the result of ever may be the injury to myself, I can not re fase a nomination made in a manner that touches spo of my obligations to this great and patriotic party.

In addition to my delat of gratitude to particular untrodden paths — Ecc. Jour. friends. I am impelled by the condition of our country to sacrifice my personal wishes and inter-

ests to its good. Two years have not passed away since a Conpossible the calamities which afflict out people. In respectful terms it implored the leaders of the political party which had triumphed at a recent election to submit to the people of this country some measure of conciliation which would save them from civil war. It asked that before we should be involved in the evils and hor ors of domestic bloodshed, those upon whom it would bring mestic bloodshed, those upon whom it would bring tice, every impulse of manhood, cries out against it. The bankruptcy and ruin and into whose homes it assurances were given that there was no danger. The storm came upon us with all its fury-and the war so constantly and clearly foretold, desolated our land. It is said no compromises would have satisfied the South If we had tried them t would not now be a matter of discordant opinion. If these offers had not satisfied the South, they would have gratified loyal men at the North and would have united as more perfectly.

Animated by devotion to our Constitution and Inion, our people rallied to the support of the Government, and one year since showed an armed strength that astonished the world. We again ance ded to those who wielded this mighty material power, to use it for the restoration of the nion and to uphold the Constitution, and were told that he who clamored for the constitutional

rights was a traitor. Congress assembled. Inexperienced in the conduct of public affairs, drunk with power, it but with entreaties. Follow the pathway marked began its course of agitation, outrage and wrong. out by the Constitution and we shall be extrica-The defeat of our armies at Manassas, for a time filled it with terror. Under this influence it hand, if you will still be governed by those who

country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in acms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this ma- more, the President of the United States appeals tional emergency Congress, bane hing all feelings of mere to us all, in his communication with the loyal passion or research ut, will recollect only its duty to the men of the border States, when he says he is whole country; that this war is not waged, on their part, many spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest | pressed to violate his duty, his oath of office and or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or in eriering with the rights or established institutions of those states, ly and heartless men, living far away from the but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Con- scenes of war, fattening upon the wealth coined stiru ion and to occurre the Union with all the dignity, stiru ion and to occurre the Union with all the dignity, from the blood and misery of the land, and living equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and from the blood and misery of the land, and living that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war in those localities where official investigations

the Secessionists, or which would humiliate and the President from that pressure. mortify the loval men of the South. Every topic calculated to divide and distract the North was dragged into embittered debates. Proclamations of emancipation were urged upon the President, which could only confiscate the property of loyal citizens at the South; for none others could be reached by the power of the Government The confiscation act had already forfeited the le gal rights of all who were engaged in or who aided and upheld the rebellion. These were ex cited to desperate energy by laws which made their lives, their furtures, the safety of their families and homes depend upon the success of their schemes. From the dragon's teeth, sown broadcast by Congress, have sprung the armies which have driven back our forces and which now beleaguers the Capital of our country. The acts of the National Legislature have given pleasure to the Abolitionists, victories to the Seessionists. But while treason rejoices and triumphs, defeat and disgrace have been brought upon the flig of our country and the defenders of our Constitution. Every man who vicited Washington six months ago could see and feel we were upon the verge of disaster. Discord, e donsy, envy and strife pervaded its atmo-

I went to the camp of our soldiers. Amid the hardships of an exhausting campaign-amid sufferings from exposure and want-amid those languishing upon teds of sickness, or those struck own by the casualties of war, I heard and saw only devotion to our Constitution, and love for our Country's Flag. Each eye brightened as it looked upon the National Standard with its glorious emblazoury of Stars and Stripes. From this scene of patriotic devotion I went into our National Capitol. I traversed its Mosaic pavements: I gazed up its walls of polished murble; I saw upon its ceilings all that wealth, lavishly poured out, could do to make them suggestive of our country's greatness and its wonderful wealth of varied productions. Art had exhausted itself in painting and sculpture to make every aspect sugestive of high and noble thought and purpose Full of the associations which cluster about this vast Temple which should be dedicated to patriotism and truth, I entered its Legislative Halls; their gilded walls and gorgeous furniture did not contrast more strongly with the rule scenes of martial life than did the glistening putrescence and thin lacquer of Congressional virtue contrast with the sterring loyalty and noble self-sacrifice of our country's defenders. I listened to debates full of bitterness and strife.

I saw in the camp a heartfelt homage to our national flag-a stern defiance of those who dared to touch its sacred folds with hostile hands. I heard in the Capital threats of muthation of its emblazonry-by striking down the life of States. He who would rend our National stand ard by dividing our Union is a Traitor. He who would put out one glittering star from its azure field, is a Traitor, too.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY.

What has been the result! Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Lonelson and Shiloh, are scattered so that no m-n knows their whereabouts, while the foe they were sent to disperse is a hundred miles in their rear, threatening the cities of Tennessee and Kentucky, and even advancing toward one of the princ pat commercicities of the free States. There is no leadership, no unit f command, apparen ly no plan or concert of action in the entire region we have undertaken to hold and detend. At the same time, our army of the East, numbering 250,n driven back to its original position on the Potomac, cimated in numbers and unprepared to make a single igorous movement in advance.

fai are, disgraceful, humiliating, and awful. tered in this hall when we assembled here in loyally responded to every call made on us by

rating our enemies. We have learned that they are equal-

The New York Tribune declares that

But it is admitted by those who were opposed to us that debt and defeat are not the heaviest Before the Democratic State Conven- calamities which weigh us down. A virtuous tion at Albany, September 10, 1861, people and a pure Government can bear up on Receiving the Nomination for against any amount of outward pressure or physical calamity, but when rottenness and corruption pervade the legislative hall or executive depart-Mr. President, having uniformly and decidedly ment the heart of the patriot faints and his arm expressed my unwillingness to hold any official withers. The organ of the Secretary of State

would be brought before this Convention. The nomination you have made subjects me to great tions. Weak men have disgraced and had men have betrayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on far jobs Adventurers have found the war a source of this election. I came to this Convention expecting to aid in placing at the head of the ticket the name of one whom I feel to be more fit than the land has gathered but the sources of power and defined them by its reek and offensive odor. There has been mismanagement in the department; mismanagement wherever great labor has been performed and great re-sponsibilities devolving. Men-even Presidents and Cabmy heart and fills me with a still stronger sense inet officers and Commanding Generals-have erred be-

Hear the voice of a leading Republican orator: I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States (said John P. Hale) that the liberties of vention, remarkable for its numbers, patriotism tions and from the profligacy practised in the various deenemy in the field.

The New York World exclaims in an agony of remorse:

It is with dismay and unspeakable hame that we, who have supported the Administration from the beginning, observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such man who thinks at all is absolutely staggered that these would carry desolation and death, should be allowed to speak. That prayer for the rights of can almost fancy that Mephistophiles himself had got accour people was derided and denounced, and false device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repression of rebellion to the suppression of liberty. The New York Times demands a change in the

> Administration and in the conduct of affairs. I have thus carefully set forth the declarations and named the witnesses to this awful indictment, against our rulers, for we mean to proceed with all the care and candor and all the solemnity of a indicial tribunal.

It is with a sorrowful heart I point to these dark pictures, not drawn by journals of the Democratic party. God knows that as a member of that patriotic organization, as an American citizen, I would giadly effice them if I could. But, alas, they are grounded upon truths that can not be gainsaid. Ouce more, then, our Republican fellow-citizens, in this day of our common humiliation and disgrace, we implore you, as respectfully as in the bour of your political triumph, listen to our suggestions. We do not come with reproaches brought us into our present condition, you will learn too late that there are yet deeper depths of degradation before us, and greater miseries to be borne than those which now oppress us. Nav. show that this people and Government have been Again the people rallied around the flag of the robbed by fraudulent contracts. Such men de-Umon. But no sooner were their fears allayed mand that those who have suffered most in this than they began anew the factious intrigues- contest, who have shown the highest and purest the violent discussions and the unconstitutional patriotism under the terrible trials of divided legislation which ever brings defeat and disgrace families, of desolated homes, of ruined fortunes upon nations. In vain were they warned of the and of blood stained fields, should have a new consequences of their follies. In vain did the and further evil inflicted upon them by the hands President implore forbearance and moderation. of a Government they are struggling to uphold. No act was omitted which would give energy to By the help of God and the people we will relieve

NECESSITY FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. An attempt is made to close the ears of our Republican friends to our appeals because we act as a political organization. Can we do otherwise? Would not the dispersion of this ancient party, identified as it is with the growth, greatness and glory of our land, be looked upon as a calamity, even by our opponents? Did not a shadow fall upon our country when it was torn apart at Charleston; and do not men of all parties point to its disruption as one of the causes of this unnatural war? Is it not just we should have a representation in the State and National Government proportioned to our contributions to our armies and the treasury? If we elect all of our ticket at this time, we shall have no more than our proportional share of political power. It may be said we should meet without regard to political organizations, and nominate officers. This destroys the object of such organizations. They would cease to be protections against abuses of power or the inroads of corruption. Let the two great parties be honest and honorable enough to meet in fair and open discussion with well de fined principles and policies. Then each will serve our country as well out of power as in power. The vigilance kept alive by party contest guards against corruption or oppression. This watchfulness is most needed when unusual expenditures of money present unusual tempta-

tions to the corrupt and selfish. For another reason we can not dishand our organization. The Union men of the border and more southern States, without distinction of party, implore us not to do so. They tell us a triumph of our party now would be worth more than victories upon the battle field. It would reassure their friends, it would weaken their opponents. Every advantage gained over Abolition ism puts down the rebellion. While they and we know there are many just and patriotic men in the Republican party, it is still true that its success give power and influence to the violent and fanatical, and that their party action always goes beyond their party platform.

Every fair man admits there is no way of correcting abuses but by a change of political leaders. The Republican party demanded this when they charged abuses upon Democratic Administrations. They should concede the principle

Experience shows that frauds practiced by political friends are not punished by men in power. It is conceded that gross frauds have been committed in different departments of Government; that they have brought distress upon our soldiers, defeat upon our arms aud disgrace upon our people. But not one man has been punished or made to feel the power of that prerogative which is claimed to be an incident of war-corruption, that has done more to destroy the national power than armed rebellion, has gone unscathed. The sentinel who slept upon his post, has been sentenced to death-the official who closed his eyes to frauds which destroyed armies is quietly Let us now confront the facts of our condition, and with the advice of the Senate, and represents and they shall be stated in the language of those the nation's character at the capital of a triendly who brought this Administration into power, and power! Citizens of loyal States who become the who now are politically opposed to the members objects of suspicion or of malignant assaults, have of this Convention. After the expenditure of been seized in their homes, dragged to distint rearly one thousand millions of dollars, and the prisons without trial and without redress, while sacrifice of more than one hundred thousand each convicted plunderer walks freely and bold-Northern lives, in the language of the Eccuing ly among the people he has robbed and wronged Maladministration deprands a change of Admin-

At this time issues should be fairly and boldly made. It is no dishonor to be mistaken, but it is disgraceful not to be outspoken. Let this war at least settle questions of principle. A few months will decide who is right and who is wrong now, as the past two years have shown who were right and who were wrong heretofore. We are in fa vor of the rights of the State as well as of the atroops, fully armed and equipped and admirably dis-plined, after investing the capital of the enemy, has General Government; we are in favor of local self government, as well as of the national juris-

diction within its proper sphere. While we thus meet as a political organization Now it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this is | it is not for partisan purposes. We can best serve our country in this relationship. The President The Ecening Journal, the accredited organ of of the United States will bear witness that he has the Secretary of State, now admits the truth ut- not been pressed or embarrassed by us. We have February, 1861; truths then derided and de- constituted authority. We have obeyed all or ounced as absurd and treasonable. It says: ders to reinforce our armies. When we were in The war has been a stern schoolmaster to the people of power we denounced the higher law doctrinethe loyal States. We have learned the folly of under- the principle that men might set up their wills against the statutes of the land—as treasonable. We denounced it when uttered by Northern men; ly brave equally hardy, equally quick witted equally we denounced it when uttered by Northern men; endowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have learned they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to the rebellious South. We repudiate it by submitting to every demand of our Government made The country is in peril. Viewed from the stand point of the public estimate of "the situation," it is in extreme peril. The rebels seem to be pushing forward their forces all along the border line from the Atlantic to the Missouri. They are threatening the Potomac and the Ohio. They are striking at Wa hington, Cincinnati, and Louisville. This simultaneous movement is both alarming and encouraging. It is alarming because through the timidity, despondency, or folly of the Federal Government, it may become temporarily successful, giving to the foe a lodgment in some portion of the free States which may require weeks to break up.

Institute to every demand of our Government, made within the limits or rightful jurisdiction. This obsciousnes has not been constrained but cheerfully rendered, even in support of a party and policy to which we are opposed. We have struggled to sustain not only the letter but the spirit of our laws. We feel that we have set an example of loyalty trust will not be lost upon those opposed to us. Having done our duty, we now demand our rights, and we shall at this time set in calm and fearless judgment upon the conduct of our rulers.

tive assaults of leading Republican journals upon not save our country. those holding civil or military stations. Above As our national calamities thicken upon us an

without suppressing a single newspaper; without impris-oning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the ar-rest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention ant during one of the wars, and in the other Senators long to us, in support of their cause. invited the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to hospitable graves." During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the Sou h furreach they will take the property of recess beyond their public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to publicant friend, in the end have their large travely and the property of recess beyond their reach they will take the property of recess beyond their reach they will take the property of recess beyond their reach they will take the property of recess beyond their reach they will take the property of the loyal men of the work their large travely and their reach they will take the property of the loyal men of the border States. The violent men of this party, as you know from experience, my conservative Republicant friend, in the end have their

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT SAVE THE COUNTRY.

alitions with men differing in principle, until it this preposal black with ingratitude? can have no distinctive policy. In such chaotic | The scheme for an immediate emancipation masses the violent have most control. They and a general arming of the slaves throughout have been educating their followers for years, the South, is a proposal for the butchery of wothrough the press, not to obey laws which did not men and children, for scenes of lust and rapine; accord with their views. How can they demand of arson and murder unparalleled in the history submission from whole communities, while they of the world. The horrors of the French revolucontend that individuals may oppose laws opposed tion would become tame in comparison. Its efto their consciences? They are higher law men. fects would not be confined to the walls of cities, They insist that the contest in which we are en- but there would be a wide spread scene of horror gaged is an irrepressible one, and that therefore over the vast expanse of great States, involving the South could not avoid it, unless they were alike the loyal and seditions. Such malig willing at the outset to surrender all that the ab. nity and cowardice would invoke the interference olitionists demanded. To declare that this con- of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires test is irrepressible, declares that our fathers kindled in the name of religion, of atrocities comformed a Government which could not stand. mitted under pretexts of order or liberty; but it is Are such men the proper guard ans of this Gov- now urged that scenes bloodier than the world has ernment? Have not their speeches and acts yet seen shall be enacted in the name of philangiven strength to the rebellion, and have they not | thropy! also enabled its leaders to prove to their deluded | A proclamation of general and armed emancifollowers that the contest was an irrepressible pation at this time, would be a cruel wrong to the

But their leaders have not only asserted that Presidential addresses, which are fortified by this contest was irrepressible, unless the South | Congressional action, that the negro can not live would give up what extreme Republicans de in the enjoyment of the full privileges of life mand, (their local institutions) but those in pow- among the white race. It is now admitted, after er have done much to justify this rebellion in the our infinite loss of blood and treasure, that the eves of the world. The guilt of the rebellion is great problem we have to settle is not the slavery determined by the character of the Government but the negro question. A terrible question, not against which it is arrayed. The right of revo- springing from statutes or usages, but growing lution, in the language of President Lincoln, is out of the unchangeable distinction of race. a sacred right when exerted against a bad Gov is discovered at this late day, in Republican Illi

We charge that this rebellion is most wicked ever existed. It is the excellence of our Governthe humiliation of our nation, is our national dis- at all grace. To resist a bad Government is patriotact is treason or patriotism.

should be upon one side.

Turning to the legislative departments of our The weight of annual taxation will test severe Government, what do we see? In the history of ly the loyalty of the people of the North. Repu-

interferences. They prove the wisdom of Solo rights. mon, when he said: "It is an honor to a man to ceuse from strife, but every fool will be med. New England States, with a population less than

This war cannot be brought to a successful the Senate, which has become the controlling

false, bloody and treasonable, was not sent out the Government at this crisis? with the indorsement of all your managers; and | We implore you do not be deceived again with our land with blood? Who caused ruin and dis- control. tress? All these things are within your own With us there is no excuse for revolutionar cue us from our calamities? They shrink back ful remedies for all evils in legislation appalled from the mischief they have wrought. and tell you it is an irrepressible contest. That reason is as good for Jefferson Davis as for them.

Ours shall not be the language of discord and which they have heretofore denounced as unjust violence. We deplore the passionate and vindic- and unconstitutional. For this reason they can-

all, we protest in behalf of our common country's attempt is made by their authors to avoid their honor and dignity against their insubordinale and responsibilities by insisting that our failures are disrespectful language towards the President of due to the feet that their measures are not carried these United States. Such language wrecks the out, although Government has already gone far authority of Government and tends to anarchy beyond its pledges. The demands of these men will never cease, simply because they hope to For another reason we can not disband our or- save themselves from condemnation by having ganization. No other party can save this coun- unsatisfied demands. At the last session Contry. It alone has clearly defined purposes and gress not only abolished slavery in the District of well settled principles. It has been well said in Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of our Congressional Address, that under its guid-ance: confiscation and emancipation was passed, which, in the opinion of leading Republicans, was unconstitutional and unjust. By this act the rebels From five millions the population increased to thirty millions. The revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderately own no slaves. But to the astonishment ate outlay and small army and navy, and without the and disgust of those who believe in the policy of suspension of the habeas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; and fight and hold their slaves. These measures seem to have reanimated them. They have a or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the careless and reckless way of appropriating their

But these fanatical men have learned that it is necessary to win a victory before they divide the bly, the right to petition; freedom of religion, freedom of way. They now demand that the President shall speech, a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time issue a proclamation of immediate and universal the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States emancipation! Against whom is this to be directed? Not against those in rebellion, for they come within the scope of the act of Congress. It can only be applied to those who have been true to On the other hand, the very character of the our Union and our flag. They are to be punished Republican organization makes at incapable of for their loyalty. When we consider their sufferconducting the affairs of the Government. For ings and their cruel wrongs at the hands of the a series of years it has practised a system of co- Secessionists, their reliance upon our faith, is not

African. It is now officially declared in the nois, that it is right to drive him from its soil. It is discovered by a Republican Congress, after because it is against the best Government that | convulsing our country with declarations in favor of his equal rights, and asserting that he was ment that makes resistance a crime. Rebellion | merely the victim of unjust laws, that he should is not necessarily wrong. It may be an act of the be sent away from our land. The issue is now highest virtue-it may be one of the deepest de changed. The South holds that the African is pravity. The rebeltion of our fathers is our fit to live here as a slave. Our Republican proudest boast-the rebellion of our brothers is Government denies that he is fit to live here

The Republican party can not save the country, ism; to resist a good one is the greatest guilt. because through the powerful press it teaches con-The first is patriotism, the last is treason. Legal tempt for the laws, Constitution and constituted tribunals can only regard resistance of laws as a authorities. They are not only destroying the crime, but in the forum of public sentiment the Union, but they are shaking and weakening the character of the Government will decide if the whole structures of State as well as of the National Government, by denunciations of every Our Government and its Administration are law and of all authority that stand in the way of different things, but in the eyes of the civilized their passions or their purposes. They have not only world abuses, weakness or folly in the conduct of carried discord into our churches and legislative affairs go far to justify resistance. I have read halls, but into our armies. Every General who to you the testimony of Messrs. Greeley, Weed, agrees with them upon the subject of slavery is Bryant, Raymond and Marble, charging fraud, upheld in every act of insubordination and sus corruption, outrage and incompetency upon those tained against the clearest proofs of incompe in power. Those who stand up to testify to the tence, if not of corruption. On the other hand, competency of these representatives of a discordant party to conduct the affairs of our Gov- upon the single point of slavery, is denounced, ernment are politically opposed to us. Bear in not only for incompetency, but constantly depremind that the embarrassments of President Lin | clated in every act. No man is allowed to be a coln grow out of the conflicting views of his po- Christian; no man is regarded as a statesman; no litical friends, and their habits and principles of man is suffered unmolested to do his duty as a insubordination. His hands would be strength- soldier, unless he supports measures which no one ened by a Democratic victory, and if his private dared to urge eighteen months since. They inprayers are answered, we will relieve him from the sist that martial law is superior to constitutional pressure of philanthropists who thirst for blood, law, that the wills of Generals in the field are and who call for the extermination of the men, above all restraints; but they demand for them women and children of the South. The brutal selves the right to direct and control these Gen and bloody language of partisan editors and po- erals. They claim an influence higher than that litical preachers have lost us the sympathy of the they will allow to the laws of the land. Are civilized world in a contest where all mankind these displays of insubordination and violence safe at this time?

the decline and fall of nations, there are no more diation of our financial obligations would cause striking displays of madness and folly. The as disorder and endless moral evils. Pecuniary semblage of Congress throws gloom over the na- rights will never be beld more sacred than per tion, its continuance in session is more disastrous | sonal rights. Repudiation of the Constitution in than defeat upon the battle-field. It excites alarm volves repudiation of National debts, of its guaranties of rights of property, of person, and of The public are disappointed in the results of the conscience. The moment we show the world war. This is owing to the differing objects of the that we do not hold the Constitution to be a sapeople on the one hand, and fanatical agitators in cred compact, we not only destroy all sense of and out of Congress on the other. In the army, security, but we turn away from our shores the the Union men of the North and South battle side vast tide of foreign immigration. It comes here by side, under one flag, to put down rebellion and now not because there are not other skies as uphold the Union and Constitution. In Congress, bright and other lands as productive as ours. It a fanatical majority make war on the Union men seeks here security for freedom-for rights of of the South and strengthen the hands of Seces- conscience-for immunity from tyranical intersionists by words and acts which enable them to ferences, and from meddling impertinence. The keep alive the flames of civil war. What is done home and fireside rights heretofore enjoyed by on the battle field by the blood and treasure of the the American people-enjoyed under protection people, is undone by Senators. Half of the time of a written Constitution, have made us great spent in factious measures designed to destroy and prosperous. I entreat you again, touch them all confidence in the Government at the South, not with sacreligious hands! We are threatened and the rest in annoying our army, in meddling with the breaking up of our social system, with with its operations, embarrassing our Generals the overthrow of State and National Governand in publishing undigested and unfounded scau- ments. If we begin a war upon the compromises dal. One party is seeking to bring about peace, of the Constitution we must go through with it the other to keep alive hatred and bitterness by It contains many restraints upon our natural It may be asked by what right do the six small

conclusion or our country restored to an honora- branch of Government? By what natural right ble peace under the Republican leaders for an- do these States with their small united populaother reason. Our disasters are mainly due to tions and limited territories balance the power of the fact that they have not dared to tell the truth | New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana to the community. A system of misrepresen and Michigan? The vast debt growing out of tation had been practised so long and so suc- this war will give rise to new and angry discus cessfully that when the war burst upon us they sions. It will be held almost exclusively in a feared to let the people know its full proportions, few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the and they persisted in assuring their friends that it Union and see how small is the territory in which was but a passing excitement. They still assert- it will be owned. We are to be divided into ed that the South was unable to maintain and creditor and debtor States, and the last will have carry on a war. They denounced as a traitor a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unevery man who tried to tell the truth, and to fortunately there is no taxation upon this nation warn our people of the magnitude of the con- al debt and its share is thrown off upon other property. It is held where many of the Govern-Now, my Republican friends, you know that ment contracts have been executed, and where in the misapprehensions of the North with regard some instances gross frauds have been practised. to the South has drenched the land with blood. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a Was this ignorance accidental? I appeal to you, disproportional share of political power. With Republicans, if for years past, through the press all these elements of discord, is it wise to assail and in publications which have been urged upon | constitutional law, or bring authority into conyour attention by the leaders of your party, you tempt? Is it safe to encourage the formation of have not been taught to despise the power and irresponsible committees, made up of impertinent resources of the South? I appeal to you to say men, who thrust themselves into the conduct of if this teaching has not been a part of the ma- public affairs and try to dictate to legal rulers? chinery by which power has been gained? I ap- Or will you tolerate the enrollment of armies peal to you to answer if those who tried to teach which are not constituted or organized by proper truths now admitted have not been denounced? authorities? Are such things just towards the appeal to you if a book, beyond all others, who have placed their fortunes in the hands of

that of New York, have six times its power in

is it not true that now, when men blush to own this syren song of no danger. There is danger, they believed its statements, that its author is great and eminent, of the destruction of all Govhonored by an official station? It is now freely ernment of safety for life and property, unless confessed by you all that you have been deceived the duty of obedience to law and respect for auwith respect to the South. Who deceived you? thorities, and the honest support of those in the Who, by false teachings, instilled contempt and public service, both military and civil, are hate into the minds of our people? Who stained taught and enforced by all means within our

knowledge. Are their authors the leaders to res- action. Our system of Government gives peace

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROPOSE TO DO. Mr. President:-It will be asked what do we They attempt to drown reflections by new excitements and new appeals to our passions. Having and person, to support the Constitution and ing already, in legislation, gone far beyond the uphold the Union; to maintain the laws, to pre-limits at which, by their resolutions, they were serve the public faith. We insist upon obedience pledged to stop, they now ask to copt measures to laws and respect for constitutional authority;

we will defend the rights of citizens; we mean that rulers and subjects shall respect the laws; we will put down all revolutionary committees; we will resist all unauthorized organizations of armed men; we will spurn officious meddlers who are impudently pushing themselves into the councils of our Government. Politically opposed to those in authority, we demand they shall be treated with the respect due to their positions as the representatives of the dignity and honor of the American people. We do not try to save our country by abandoning its Government. In these times of trial and danger we cling more closely to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and of personal right; we will mun the defenses and barriers which the Constitution throws around them; we will revive the courage and strengthen the arms of our loval men by showing them they have a living Government about which to rally; we will proclaim amidst the confusion and uproar of civil war, with louder tones and firmer voices the great maxims and principles of civil liberty, order and obedience.

WHOLE NO. 1,211.

What has perpetuated the greatness of that nation from which we derive so many of our maxims? Not its victories upon land nor its triumphs upon the seas, but its firm adherence to its traditional policy. The words of Coke, of Camden and Mansfield, have for long periods of time given strength and vitality and bonor to its social system, while battles have lost their significance. When England was agitated by the throes of violence-when the person of the King was insulted; when Parliament was besieged by mobs maddened by bigotry; when the life of Lord Mansfield was sought by infuriated fanatics, and his house was burned by incendiary fires, then he uttered those words which checked at once unlawful power and lawless violence. He declared that every citizen was entitled to his rights according to the known procedures of the land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Self-reliant in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew up, and the storm was stilled. Listen to his

Miserable is the condition of individuals, dangerous is the condition of the State where there is no certain law, or what is the same thing, no certain administration of law by which individuals may be protected and the State

Thus, too, will we stand calmly up amidst present disasters. We have warned the public that every act of disobedience weakened their claims to protection. We have admonished our rulers that every violation of right destroyed sentiments of loyalty and duty, that obedience and protection were reciprocal obligations. He who withholds his earnest and cheerful support to any legal demand of his Government invites ression and usurnation on the part of those in authority. The public servant who oversteps his jurisdiction or tramples upon the rights, person, property or procedure of the governed, instigates resistance and revolt. Under abuse and detraction we have faithfully

acted upon these precepts. If our purposes were factious, the elements of disorder are everywhere within our reach. If we were as disobedient to this Government and as denunciatory of its officials as those who placed them in power, we could make them tremble in their seats of power. We have been obedient, loyal and patient. We shall continue to be so under all circumstances. But let no man mistake this devotion to our country and its Constitution for unworthy fear. We have no greater stake in good order than other men. Our arms are as strong, our endurance as great, our fortitude as unwavering as that of our political opponents. But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, of order. We ask the public to mark our policy and our position Opposed to the election of Mr. Lincoln, we have loyally sustained him. Differing from the Administration as to the course and the conduct of the war, we have cheerfully responded to every demand made upon us. To day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without conditions or threats we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of Government, and to replace it in the commanding position it held in the eyes of the world before recent disasters. We are pouring out our blood, our treasures, and our men, to rescue it from a position in which it can neither propose peace nor conduct successful war. And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see our Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land. We do not claim more virtue or intelligence than we award to our opponents, but we now have the sad and bloody proof that we act upon sounder principles of government. Animated by the motto we have placed upon our bapper-"The Union. the Constitution, and the Laws' -we go into the political contest confident of the support of a people who cannot be deaf or blind to the teachings of the last two years.

A Dictator Recommended.

The Indianapolis Daily American, a prominent Republican organ, in an article from which we extract the fellowing, advocates the abolition or total disregard of the Constitution, and the proclamation of martial law, which would necessarily result in the assumption of power by a military dictator Read:

The day is not slow in coming round, in which whether to do good or to hinder evil, clear as well as lofty convictions and energetic volitions become indispensable in Government. Plainly the forms of civil Government which are adopted to times of domestic peace and concord are insuffi cient for times of civil war, and the demand of such an hour is that clear and lofty convictions and energetic volitions are to assume the place of the prescribed forms of law, though administered by good sense, moderation and ability.

We have tried moderation in this civil war for sixteen months. Good sense and ability have characterized the Administration, croakers to the contrary notwithstanding, assuming that the war must be carried on on conservative and constitutional principles. But the time has come, in our opinion, when lofty convictions, rising far above the conceptions of a Constitution which no more contemplated such a crisis than it contemplated the disturbance of the laws of gravitation, should be embodied in energetic rolitions, with or without the forms of law, and bearing down all organized and unorganized opposition, look only to the suppression of that party which, disregarding all law or Constitution and even the laws of civilized warfare, is grappling our nation by the throat intent only on its destruction. Life rises above conventional usages. It would be very improper in times of quiet to enter a lady's chamber without the usual formalities, but if ber rouse is on fire the knock at the door, which or dinarily would be very gentle and conservative, should be with an ax, energetic, leaving apologies and blushes to be made after the fire is extinguished and the family saved.

In short, we think the times demand of Mr. Lincoln or some other acknowledged leader, such lofty convictions as to declare the nation in a life and death struggle, and to take hold energetically of every appearance that can save it. Marwhole nation and every man's business should be made subserve the great work or saving the nation. Elections should be indefinitely postponed and every business, not essential to success in war, should be suspended so far as it interferes with devotion to the country. To this we must come. Perhaps twe have not suffered enough yet by our temporizing and conservative policy to make this policy acceptable, but we will ulti-

The Coming Congressional Elections. The Congressional elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio take place in October, and will soon be upon us. It is the duty of the people of these three States to lead the way in giving us a Congress of men and Statesmen, and not of mere ward politicians or intriguing and intermeddling fanaties. A Congress able to grasp the great is sues of the present contest has now become al lutely essential to success. The nation will emerge from this war either the most powerful or the most broken, fragmentary and impoverished

on the face of the earth. We have not the slightest doubt of the result if the people wil look at the National aspects of the Congress elections, and, avoiding all discussions as to what compoop shall fill this or that State or local office, devote themselves entirely and enthusiastically to the election of sound, sensible, conservative, National Congressmen - N. Y. Heruld.

The Ceylon peafowl is said to be a snake troyer. Why can't our Government import a lot of them to gobble up the Southern Confede.